

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph 30 on page 10 of the application as filed with the following amended paragraph:

030 In accordance with the CDMA IS2000 standard release C, a mobile unit actively communicating with a base station (active base station) in a CDMA cellular network is required to determine the channel quality of nearby target base stations/cells and to report the determined channel quality to the active base station. The IS2000 standard release C states that the channel quality is equal to a ratio of the pilot energy to the interference density (N_t), where N_t is the noise level experienced by the mobile unit when the received signal is despread using a target cell P/N sequence, excluding all same-cell orthogonal signals of the target cell/BS. The active base station may report this information to a system controller (not shown) or it may evaluate the information to determine whether the mobile unit should be transferred to another target base station/cell (*i.e.*, perform a cell switch). Using the Rake receiver 64 (of the ASIC 134), the mobile unit 30 may accurately determine the interference density (N_t) for a receive path (pilot signal). Target base station pilot signals, however, are not assigned to a finger 61 of the Rake receiver 64 of the mobile unit 30. The Rake receiver 64 is employed to combine multi-path components of CDMA signals from [[a]] the mobile unit's currently assigned/active base station (cell).

Please replace paragraph 35 on page 12 of the application as filed with the following amended paragraph:

035 FIGURE 7A is a diagram of exemplary sequence and their Walsh boundaries, including an offset, "D", in a CDMA IS2000 standard-based system. FIGURE 7B is a flowchart, illustrating a process 150, for determining the target pilot signal Walsh boundary offset D, which is the target Walsh boundary offset from the active cell, reference Walsh boundary. Since the active cell reference Walsh cell-reference ~~walsh~~-boundary is known to the searcher, determining D provides the target cell Walsh boundary. In step 142 of process 150, the offset between a target P/N sequence and a reference P/N sequence is determined. In a CDMA IS2000 standard-based system, target sequences are offset by increments of 64 chips. Further, the mobile unit's base station provides the differential offset (N-K) between its reference pilot P/N sequence 143 and a target pilot P/N sequence 141. The target sequence 141 and reference sequence 143 may have different signal propagation times (between their respective base station and the mobile unit). Step 144 of process 150 determines the chip offset, G, representing the signal propagation differential between the target pilot P/N sequence 141 and the reference P/N sequence 143.